

THE CLARION.

Wednesday, October 11, 1882

Southern Cotton Manufacture.

The Columbus Daily Enquirer in its fall table issue gives some interesting figures in reference to cotton manufacturing in the South in 1882. There are now in operation in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, 14,758 looms, 650,512 spindles, employing 17,941 hands and consuming 179,121 bales of cotton annually. During the past year the increase in cotton manufacturing has been remarkable. The following table shows the increase during the two years ended August 31, 1882:

	1881 and 1882.	1880 and 1881.
Georgia.	119,000	100,000
Alabama.	119,000	100,000
Tennessee.	119,000	100,000
Mississippi.	119,000	100,000
North Carolina.	119,000	100,000
South Carolina.	119,000	100,000

Total new spindles in the South for 1881 and 1882.

Estimating the cost at \$21 per spindle, it gives an investment in this machinery of \$10,592,200, which, adding 25 per cent. for operating capital, gives a total investment in these new enterprises of \$13,235,250.

Swine Feeding.

There is a growing impression that too much corn has been fed. It is found cheaper and healthier pork can be made with less corn and more of other material. Corn is the great product of the West, and in ordinary years it is as cheap as any food can be produced; but even in the most abundant years, when corn is lowest in price, it is not so. It is not so healthy and exclusive as has been the general practice. A great deal has been written upon this point, but it required such a year of scarcity as the present to enforce it and make farmers study the subject practically. By providing proper pasturage, with a succession of special sowed crops, there is no question but that farmers could turn out hogs in the fall ready for market with half the corn usually fed, and they will make better pork, at less expense. Spring pigs should be kept growing just as fast as possible through the summer, and a rich clover pasture, with a light feed of grain, oil-meal or slop every day, will furnish all the material needed. The best lot of hogs we have seen for many a year was turned out of a mammoth clover pasture last fall, and fed on corn for six weeks only. They grew fat on the clover, and it supplied with nitrogenous food necessary to the production of the best pork. The hog, be it remembered, is naturally a grazing animal, but how few in their management of the herd, make full and ample provision for it. Pasture is provided for horses, cows and sheep, while the swine herd must take what they can get. Is it any wonder they root under the most abundant circumstances? They are not so much in the habit of saying that pigs, until four months old, should have no corn or very little. They want muskmaking food, such as bran, oatmeal, or mill feed of other descriptions, roots, potatoes and pumpkins, etc., with clover. A patch of oats and peas makes clover. An acre of clover and peas is a profitable one. A recent writer in the Indiana Farmer says a good crop of oats and peas should produce 500 to 700 pounds of live weight in hogs per acre. With hogs at \$8 this would be a most profitable crop, especially as the hogs do their own harvesting. Sow or drill in two hinds of peas and one of oats per acre, and turn in the hogs when the peas begin to harden, for at this stage the whole plant will be eagerly eaten, the hogs finishing a vast amount of clover kept food. Mangels and turnips make an excellent food for growing pigs also, and the ease with which they can be grown on good soil places them high up in the list of cheap foods for this purpose.

Blackberries.

The blackberry has been so improved that it ranks as one of the first of the small fruits for profit. It will soon be time for putting out the young plants. The distance they should be placed apart depends on the variety, but for the Wilson's it is better to give them sufficient room for cultivation, with a harrow and cultivator, and eight feet each way is better than a closer distance. The distance mentioned admits of a row of strawberry plants. The strawberries will give a crop before blackberries. After gathering the strawberries let them go to the farmers, mat together and then plant them in as manure. Strawberries also need cultivation, which assists the blackberries at the same time. The Dorchester can be planted closer, but they will soon fill up the vacant spaces if not kept down, and kept down. They are sweeter than the Wilson, but not so large, nor do they come into bearing as early. The plants should be put in late in the fall, when the ground is cool and moist, but if they go in somewhat early they get root better when they set out later. There should be a mulch around the plant, if possible, and the mulch should not be removed during the whole twelve months, except to cultivate. In the spring they will send out young shoots or canes. They should not be allowed to grow too tall, as they are made more stocky by pinching off the ends, which causes them to throw out laterals. The laterals should also be trimmed off when they grow too long. Blackberry canes should not fruit the first year. All blossoms should be picked off. The plants are subject to but few diseases unless we except the Wilson, and have but few insect enemies.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Delaware peach growers are drying large quantities of peaches now, which bring on an average 25 cents per pound when they have been well dried. They get from the ordinary peach basket about three pounds, 75 cents per basket at home.—Rural New Yorker.

Fall sown rye makes excellent winter pasture for young stock and milch cows, and when sown in September or October where another crop has been gathered, if not used for winter pasture, will yield a fine crop of feed, cut in April, for milch cows, and the ground planted again in corn or other crops. The short crop crop should be supplemented by winter rye.

A correspondent of the Canadian Horticulturist pooh-poohs the notion of bagging grapes to prevent the depredations of birds, and says a sheet of coarse gauze or netting spread over the entire vine is much more easily secured, will last several years with ordinary care, and is a great saving of time, while the expense is not sufficient to prevent common use.

The bearing peach tree cannot be cultivated too often. The soil must at all times be kept loose and friable, and cultivation should be kept until the fruit is ripe. The new growth of the wood on a bearing tree ceases to grow early in the season, and there is no danger of stimulating a late growth. Stirring the soil should be the rule, and neither grass or weeds permitted to grow at any season.

HOW TO TELL

SIMMONS' GASTRIC SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

Look for Clean Seal with Watermark

red letter Z embracing the emblem of our trade, Spanish, Mexican and Graduate; also observe the signature of

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

the inventor on these. TAKE NO OTHER

beware of those who know nothing of Medical Compounds, who put out the nostrums known to sour, and being analyzed, prove worthless and only made to deceive the public, and to irritate on the well earned reputation of Zeilin & Co.'s medicine these fruits have no reputation to sustain and will cheat you for a few pennies every way they can. Look carefully to the medicine you are induced to take, for much suffering, permanent injury and even death has resulted from improper treatment and from taking unskillfully prepared medicine.

CASSELL, Ark., July 8, 1879.

Dear Sir: I send you another package of the contents; it is called a trial package. It is a good one, and you, but it is like to have cost me my life. Yours, etc.,

JOHN GREENE.

Spindles.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KRABBE

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Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KRABBE & CO.

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AN HONEST OFFER!

If you are sick or ailing, no matter what the complaint, write to us and we will send you

an trial one of our large ELECTRO MEDICATED PILLS, provided you agree to pay for

it if it cures you. If it does not, it costs you nothing to try it. Book, etc., giving full particulars, free.

ELECTRO-PAD MFG CO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

\$10 to \$20,000

In legitimate judicious speculation in Grain,

Provisions and Stocks on our perfected plan,

yields a monthly profit to the small and small

investors. Address, for full particulars, R.

W. KENDALL & CO., Corn Merchants, 177

and 179 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE UNIVERSAL

MARRIAGE AND ASSOCIATION, of Selma,

Alabama, for Unmarried White Persons, male

and female, a new and perfect plan, for

the purpose of securing a permanent and

lasting union, and for the purpose of

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LEGAL AND SPECIAL.

PROCLAMATION

\$500 00 REWARD.

WHEREAS, It appears by information re-

ceived by me, that A. Mason Leigh, a

possible criminal, is now residing at

Tallahatchie county, on the night of 21st

of September, and that said assassin is

at large.

Now, therefore, I, ROBERT LOWRY, Gov-

ernor of Mississippi, do offer the above reward

for the arrest and delivery of the said un-

known assassin to the Sheriff of Tallahatchie

county, said reward to be payable on con-

viction, and in addition to the statutory

reward, and I do moreover require all officers

of this State to be diligent in their efforts to

arrest said fugitive murderer.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal

of the State at Jackson, Miss., this

20th day of September, A. D. 1882.

ROBERT LOWRY.

By the Governor, HENRY C. MYERS, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION

\$250 00 Reward.

WHEREAS, It appears by information re-

ceived by me, that the following named

Penitentiary convicts made their escape at

the times and places herein mentioned and

are still at large, to-wit: Nicholas Green-

wood, September 18th, 1882, from Peniten-

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